

Worcester
FIFTY-SECOND

CITY OF WORCESTER

RECEIVED
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

OF THE

URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY

OF THE

City of Worcester,

Year, 1925.

WORCESTER :

EBENEZER BAYLIS & SON, LTD., TRINITY PRESS.

FIFTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

OF THE

URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY

OF THE

City of Worcester,

Year, 1925.

WORCESTER :

EBENEZER BAYLIS & SON, LTD., TRINITY PRESS.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

*The Fifty-second Report of the Medical
Officer of Health,
being that for the Year 1925.*

*To the Urban Sanitary Authority of the
City and County of Worcester.*

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1925, being the Thirty-fifth Annual Report I have made to the City Council.

The Ministry of Health has requested that the report for 1925 shall be a "Survey Report," and show the progress that has been made in Health administration during the 5 years 1921-1925. There has been all through these years a dark cloud overshadowing many of the Council's efforts for the improvement of the Public Health, the great and urgent need of houses. Not only is the over crowding that has been prevalent during these years inimical to health, but it tends to undermine the ideas of decency and good morals that we associate with the Home.

The Registrar General has estimated the population of the City in the middle of 1925 to be 50,230.

The Death-rate for the year was 12.8 per 1,000 of the population, the average rate of the preceding ten years was 13.3.

The Infant Death-rate was 63.8 per 1,000 births. The average rate of the 10 preceding years was 64.7. The weather in the early part of the year was very unfavourable for delicate infants, and there was an extensive epidemic of Influenza which increased the mortality especially of lung diseases.

The problem of providing housing accommodation for our Citizens has been kept well in view by the Council during the year. There were 110 Council houses built and occupied during 1925 and 160 in course of construction in January, 1926. But at that time there were about 700 applicants for houses, and the Sanitary Inspector's figures of the housing Statistics on pages 68 and 69, shew that many more houses are needed before our population is adequately provided for.

The Inspector further states that there are still 177 overcrowded houses, many of them very bad cases, and that these persons are too poor to pay the rent of the new houses. So far no solution has been found to the problem of how to rehouse the families having low wages.

Life in an insanitary house where sunshine and fresh air are lacking is detrimental to the health of the expectant mother and to the baby she brings into the world. The same unwholesome conditions undermine the resistance of the child and young adult to the common diseases that are always present in urban communities, especially is this the case with that dread and widespread disease, tuberculosis.

Each year there is spent by the City Council nearly £3,000 to carry out the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme for saving the lives and health of our mothers and children; and £4,500 in combating tuberculosis. In a City where the houses were all healthy and flooded with sunshine and fresh air most of this expenditure would be saved, and in addition the general standard of health would be much higher.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations came into force in April 1925. There has been a marked improvement in the way of handling meat in transport and in the shops. The best methods of protecting meat from dust and flies have not been generally adopted, but many shops have been provided with glass windows which is a very desirable improvement.

There is no doubt that the Chief Sanitary Inspector maintains in the City a high standard of meat inspection and the results are very beneficial to the citizens.

I have pleasure in recording the excellent work done by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Assistant Inspectors and the loyal cooperation of all members of the Staff of the Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,
MABYN READ.

May 29th, 1926.

General Statistics, 1925.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	3,662
Population, estimated	...	...	...	...	50,230
Number of structurally separate Dwellings	...	...	...	...	11,984
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£278,015
Sum represented by Id. rate	...	...	...	...	£1,073
					*Average of the
					105 County Boroughs and Great
					Worcester Towns.
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	17.2	18.8
Annual death-rate	...	...	...	12.8	12.2
Tuberculosis (All kinds)	...	...	...	1.2	—
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	...	...	...	.89	—
The Typhoid Fevers	...	...	...	.019	.01
Measles	...	...	...	.04	.17
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	.019	.03
Diphtheria	...	...	...	.04	.09
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	.06	.18
Influenza	...	...	...	.36	.30
Infant death-rate per 1,000 births	...	...	...	63.6	79
Diarrhoea and Enteritis Death-rate per 1,000 Births (under 2 years)	...	...	...	9.2	10.8

In Table I. the death-rate and Infant death-rate for 10 preceding years will be seen; and in Table II the various causes of the infant deaths are given.

*Taken from the Registrar General's Report.

Population.—The Registrar General has estimated the population of the City in the middle of 1925 at 50,230. It is disappointing that the estimated annual increase has been only 2.2 per cent since the corrected figures of the 1921 Census.

The Birth Rate was 17.2 per 1,000 which is the same as in 1924. The Births numbered 865, 455 boys and 410 girls. Of these 48 were illegitimate. The Birth-rate of England and Wales for the year 1925 was 18.3 per 1,000, and that for the 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns was 18.8.

The Death-rate (Crude) was 12.8 per 1,000. This rate is lower than that in any of the previous 10 years, excepting the years 1921 and 1923 (see Table I, column 13). The Registrar General has given this year the standardizing factor (.855) for the City Death-rate. To compare accurately the death-rate of Worcester with that of England and Wales, the crude death-rate is multiplied by the standardizing factor .855. This reduces the death-rate from 12.8 to 10.9 per 1,000 of the population, and means that the population of Worcester has an undue proportion of old and very young persons (whose death-rate is above that of the average population of the whole country) as compared with the population of England and Wales.

The deaths numbered 644 of which 303 were in persons 65 years and over. There was in the early part of the year an extensive epidemic of Influenza and 18 deaths occurred due to that disease. This disease probably was also the cause of the large number of deaths from lung diseases in the very young and in persons over 55 years. The Influenza deaths gave a rate of .36 per 1,000 of the population. The average rate of the 105 County Boroughs and Large Towns was .30.

The Death-rate for England and Wales was 12.2 and that for the 105 Great Towns was the same.

*Taken from the Registrar General's Report.

The Infant Death-rate per 1,000 births was 63.6. That for England and Wales was 75, and for the 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns 79.

The Births registered numbered the same as in 1924. The Infants deaths increased by 11, from 44 to 55. The causes of Infant deaths will be seen in Table II.

The Health Committee requested Dr. Marion Andrews to give a course of 6 lectures to the midwives of the City. The attendance was good and the midwives greatly interested. The lectures dealt with the prevention of Maternal deaths, the prenatal care of infants and the care of premature infants. We have in Worcester a very good class of Midwives. It is largely owing to their care and skill that our Infant Mortality is what it is. It is stimulating and encouraging to them to be helped and it is very desirable that similar lectures should be given each year.

The Hospital Accommodation is the same as in previous years, excepting that a small Maternity Hospital of 5 beds has been built in the garden of the County and City Nursing Institution in the Tything.

The General Infirmary has 132 beds available, 107 surgical and 25 medical. Two wards having 52 beds are closed for want of funds. The Worcester Guardians have in their Infirmary 84 beds for men, 70 for women, 6 for children and 4 lying-in beds. There are 9 beds at the Ophthalmic Hospital, Castle Street.

There is also a Private Hospital (Southbank) containing 17 beds, fully equipped in all ways.

The City Water Supply.—The reports of the weekly samples of water taken from the pure water tank were very favourable until early in December, when very turbid water came down the River and frost interfered with the filtration. Of the 52 weekly samples 70 per cent contained fewer than 50 micro-organisms per c.c. and 20 per cent had from 50 to 100 organisms per cubic centimeter.

During the last five years great improvements have been made at the waterworks. Two new filter beds have been constructed with areas of 2,545 square yards and 1,414 square yards respectively. All the pumping plant has been electrified. Two covered reinforced concrete service Reservoirs have been constructed, one at Elbury Hill, the other at Rainbow Hill, each having a capacity of one million gallons. A large number of water mains have been renewed and additional new mains laid down, altogether a length of nearly 10 miles. In addition, a new 12 inch main has been laid from the Waterworks to St. John's, greatly improving the supply of water to that district, and a 6 inch main has been continued to Powick and the Mental Hospital beyond the village.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Ralph Taylor) has furnished the following information of work done during the year.

Abatement of Nuisances.—For the abatement of Nuisances under the Public Health Acts and the remedying of contravention of the bye-laws which come under the duties of the Inspector, 1,923 Notices have been served. Of this number,

564 were served by order of the Health Committee. The remainder were preliminary Notices respecting defects and other matters which it was not found necessary to report to the Health Committee.

In 8 instances, I had to ask the authority to institute legal proceedings.

The following table gives the number of Notices served during the past five years, viz :—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Preliminary Notices	1,665*	2,391	3,468	1,693	1,359
Statutory Notices	438	754	506	733	564

(*Commencement of enforcing provision of Dust-bins.)

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING 1925.

Number of Notices (Preliminary) issued	...	...	1,359
" " " (Statutory)	...	...	564
" " Complaints received and investigated	...	...	419
" " Letters sent with regard to Notices, etc.	...	...	1,035
" " Notices sent to Schools re Infectious Diseases	...	...	311
Rooms cleansed and limewashed	...	...	299
Dilapidated walls, floors, windows, &c. repaired	...	...	247
Defective roofs and spouting repaired	...	...	202
Damp walls cured	...	...	50
Wash-houses repaired, cleansed and limewashed	...	...	120
" " floors and yards repaved and repaired	...	...	48
Glazed stoneware sinks fixed	...	...	32
Sink waste and rainwater pipes disconnected from drain	...	...	11
Drains opened and cleansed	...	...	63
Defective drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	50
Glazed stoneware gully traps fixed	...	...	30

Water closets repaired, cleansed and limewashed ...	105
Flushing tanks repaired ...	40
provided with new basins and traps ...	31
Defective joints in pans, traps and flush pipes repaired ...	17
Nuisances from overcrowding abated ...	24
„ „ improper keeping of animals ...	13
Accumulation of manure removed ...	16
Houses provided with proper water supply ...	63
Sanitary dustbins provided ...	1,082
Miscellaneous ...	211
Waste of water reported to Water Inspector ...	24
No. of references to City Surveyor with regard to dangerous buildings, paving of courts and foul street gullies ...	49
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ...	296
Samples of food and drugs collected for City Analyst ...	176

Inspections.—This table shows the number of Inspections carried out during the year in the following cases:—

Housing Inspections ...	220
Public Health Inspections ...	1,265
Re-Inspections ...	1,601
Infectious Disease, Visits to Houses ...	294
Common Lodging House ...	102
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	33
Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops ...	107
Offensive Trades ...	65
Workshops ...	116
Bakerhouses ...	74
Slaughterhouses ...	1,489
Canal Boats ...	32
Dust-bins Inspections ...	2,793
Food Shops and Markets ...	406

Places where Animals are kept	...	46
Water Samples taken	...	101
Drains smoke-tested	...	52

Overcrowding.—Much has been done during the year to relieve the overcrowded conditions of houses in the City. In consequence of reports made by this Department to the Housing Committee, 51 families who were seriously overcrowded have been allotted and now occupy new houses erected on the various Housing Sites.

I have also to report that your Health Committee have, during the year (as an experiment) erected two Bungalows in Somers Road, each containing 2 bedrooms, living-room, bath-room, etc., at an inclusive rental of 8/6 per week. This has been done with a view to providing accommodation for families with very limited means, and the two families thus chosen were selected from our seriously overcrowded list.

With a further view to relieving overcrowding, your Health Committee have rented a house No. 6 College Street, containing 4 bedrooms, which had been void for some time; and this house is now occupied by a large family who were previously living under very unhealthy conditions.

The Castle, Castle Street (formerly His Majesty's Prison), accommodating 18 families, and Newtown Road Flats (formerly a Factory), accommodating 11 families, are also fully occupied at the present time. When any vacancy occurs the rooms are allotted to one of the overcrowded families on our Register.

We still have records of 177 houses that are overcrowded, many of them exceedingly bad cases. Most of these are poor families who are not in a position to pay the rent of the new houses.

Drainage.—New sewers have been constructed during the 5 years 1921–25 to various outlying districts, including those areas added to the City under the Boundary Extension Order 1914, and considerable progress has been made in connecting houses built previous to 1921 to the new sewers.

The following houses have been provided with proper drainage connected to the City sewers and water closets substituted for the old privies or earth closets, viz. :—

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>
Tolladine Road	22
Lansdowne Road, East side of Canal Bridge	10
Blackpole Road and Astwood Road	37
Bromwich Lane	8
Malvern Road	12
Checketts Lane district	32
Redcliffe Street	2
Lechmere Crescent	1

With the exception of the houses mentioned below, all houses in the City are provided with water closets with flushing apparatus and connected to the City sewers, viz. :—

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>
Gregory's Lock	5
Gregory's Mill	1
Bilford Lane	3
Claines Area	6
Ombersley Road	2
Somers Road	1
Pitchcroft Lane	2
St. George's Walk	5
Diglis Wharf	3
Henwick Road	4
Hallow Road	2

In nearly all these cases a sewer is not available or is insufficiently deep to allow the drains to be connected thereto.

The Pail-closets at St. George's Walk and Pitchcroft Lane are emptied twice weekly by the Corporation.

House Refuse Removal.—A very definite sanitary improvement has been effected during the past five years by calling upon the various owners to provide, for each of their houses, a separate portable iron Ash-tub with cover and handles.

For the year 1925, 1,082 portable iron ash-tubs have been provided as a result of notices served, and during the past five years the total number of bins provided has been :—

Year 1921	...	...	757
„ 1922	...	...	1,508
„ 1923	...	...	3,346
„ 1924	...	...	1,366
„ 1925	...	...	1,082
			<hr/> 8,059

There are still a number of isolated cases where no ash-tub has yet been provided, but steps are being taken to deal with these.

Refuse Tips.—From time to time complaints have been received of the three Refuse Tips situated at Cherry Orchard, Henwick and Gregory's Mill. Frequent inspections have been made and requests made to the Streets Department for the better covering of the refuse, and in one case it was necessary to serve a Statutory Notice with regard to the burning of weeds, shrubs and rank growth of grass in the vicinity of the

Tip, with a view to getting rid of a plague of crickets that had infested the tip.

Speaking generally, the tips were well conducted, the exposed surface of refuse being kept within as small a limit as possible.

Offensive Trades.—There are 47 Offensive Trades as defined by the Ministry of Health Order of January 1913 and Section 112 of the Public Health Act 1875 carried on in the City, viz.:—

30 Fish friers.

5 Tripe-boilers.

3 Fellmongers.

5 Rag and Bone Dealers.

2 Hide, Skin and Fat Dealers.

1 Soap Manufacturer.

1 Gut Scraper.

One application was received for transfer of premises for fish-frying, and consent was given by the Health Committee.

—The Health Committee refused to sanction the commencement of the trades of one Fish-frier and one Tripe-boiler.

One Tripe-boiler has given up business during the year.

The premises are periodically visited, and considering the offensive nature of the trades, they have been fairly well conducted.

One Knacker Yard at Croft Road is licensed annually for slaughtering horses and cattle not intended for the food of man subject to stringent conditions.

Factory and Workshop Act.—There are at present 213 Workshops (not including Bakehouses) on our Register. One new workshop has been added and 3 have been struck off, 2 having given up and one having been converted into a factory.

During the year I have had occasion to call the attention of the owner or occupier to the following defects, viz:—

Workshops not in a clean condition	4
Workshops not sufficiently ventilated	1
Accumulation of refuse	3
Defective condition of w.c.'s	4

3 Notices of infringement of the Public Health Acts were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, and were immediately dealt with.

Bakehouses.—At the end of 1925 there were 49 Bakehouses in the City. Of these, 9 are classed as Factories, and 2 as Underground Bakehouses.

The premises have been inspected, and special attention was given to the cleanliness of walls, floors, and ceilings.

Outworkers.—17 lists have been received containing the names of 1,203 Outworkers.

In 9 instances it was necessary to forbid the giving of outwork because of infectious disease in the household, and the necessary disinfection of any work in hand was carried out.

II.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.*	Number of Defects.		Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Particulars.			
Want of cleanliness...	4	4	
Want of ventilation...	1	1	
Overcrowding...	3	3	
Want of drainage of floors...	4	4	
Other nuisances...	3	3	
Sanitary accommodation insufficient or defective not separate for sexes...	4	4	
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	1	1	
Other offences			
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)			
Total	21	21	

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Common Lodging Houses.—At the end of 1875, there were 9 Registered Common Lodging Houses in the City. Of these 3 are in Docks; 2 in Coppenhagen Street; 1 in Lich Street and one each in Quay Street and South Quay.			
These Common Lodging Houses give accommodation for 184 lodgers.			
One of the houses in Lich Street has been lately registered during the year, and one house in Newport Street has been given up.			
Five of the Lodging House keepers are licensed annually under Section 6 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1874.			
During the year, 102 visits were paid to the premises, and with one exception, the houses were kept in a clean and airy condition, and were thoroughly washed during the year. In April and October, 216 visits were made, several of the houses, and very little overcrowding of the rooms was detected.			
Food inspection.—There is in this City a Public Slaughterhouse at which the majority of English meat consumed in the City is killed, and there are 25 Private Slaughterhouses (2 Registered and 23 Licensed).			
The Public Slaughterhouses are under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and all meat and offals are inspected before removal.			
The meat killed at the Private Slaughterhouses is inspected by the Inspector in whose district the slaughterhouse is situated. Inspection at the Public Slaughterhouses is carried out by the Inspector.			
Number of	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Premises.	184	10	—
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	6	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	184	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	20	—	—
Total	210	10	—

Common Lodging Houses.—At the end of 1925, there were 9 Registered Common Lodging Houses in the City. Of these, 3 are in Dolday; 2 in Copenhagen Street; 2 in Lich Street; and one each in Quay Street and South Quay.

These Common Lodging Houses give accommodation for 184 lodgers.

One of the houses in Lich Street has been newly registered during the year, and one house in Newport Street has been given up.

Five of the Lodging House keepers are licensed annually under Section 69 of the Public Health Amendment Act 1907.

During the year, 102 visits were paid to the premises, and, with one exception, the houses were kept in a cleanly state and were limewashed throughout during the months of April and October. Night visits were made to several of the houses, and very little overcrowding of the rooms was detected.

Food Inspection.—There is in this City a Public Slaughterhouse at which the majority of English meat consumed in the City is killed, and there are 25 Private Slaughterhouses (24 Registered and 1 Licensed).

The Public Slaughterhouses are under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and all meat and offals are inspected before removal.

The meat killed at the Private Slaughterhouses is inspected by the Inspector in whose district the slaughterhouse is situated. Inspection at the Public Slaughterhouses is carried

out daily; and in the case of Private Slaughterhouses, at those times when slaughtering is being done.

For the guidance of the inspectors, the Butchers were requested to fill in the forms sent to them from this Department stating the dates and times of slaughter, so as to enable the Inspector to be present at the time of slaughter.

The method adopted in the inspection and examination of meat is that recommended in Memo. 62/Foods. All unsound meat is collected at the Public Slaughterhouses and then removed for disposal by burning.

With regard to OTHER FOODS, frequent and periodical visits are paid to all food preparing places, and also to the Fish Shops and Fish Market and to the Vegetable Markets, and strict attention is given to the fruit barrows.

Meat Regulations.—With regard to the administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, circulars were issued to all butchers, slaughtermen and others interested, inviting them to a meeting to discuss the best means of carrying out these Regulations.

A very successful Meeting was held and some valuable suggestions were brought forward. A résumé of the more important provisions of the Regulations and printed forms for the notification of the place and time of slaughter, were issued to the butchers. The majority of the local butchers have fixed hours for slaughtering and this greatly helps the work of the Inspectors; but as a precautionary measure, surprise visits are paid at times other than those mentioned on the return.

The butchers are fully aware of the risk they incur in having diseased meat on their premises, and numerous requests to inspect such meat are received and no difficulty has been experienced in getting butchers to surrender voluntarily such meat as the Inspector thinks unfit for human food.

The means of transport in vogue in this City is mostly by the use of covered motor vans, cloths being used by butchers who use open vehicles or bicycles. In one or two cases it has been found necessary to caution butcher's boys for conveying meat on carrier cycles without the meat being properly covered.

With regard to precautions taken to prevent contamination of meat, the whole of the shops owned by the large meat companies and also several of the privately owned shops have been fitted either with plate-glass windows or else with glass shutters, and in several cases electric fans have been installed by the butchers as a means of keeping down the number of flies. At our request, all the butchers in The Shambles removed the tables or benches from the pavement outside their shops; but the question of the open fronts is still under consideration.

With regard to Stalls, the whole of the stalls in use in the City are situated in a covered market, and are permanent structures.

The requirements of these Regulations has shewn that there is very little slaughtering done by cottagers or allotment holders on their own premises: in the majority of cases these persons make use of the Public Slaughterhouses where every facility is offered them. All notifications of occasional slaughtering receive immediate attention.

It has been necessary on several occasions to caution butchers with regard to the cleaning of their tools and equipment, but as a general rule no trouble has been experienced in getting them to comply with the Regulations, any suggestions put forward by the Inspector being invariably carried out.

Up to the present, not a single request has been received for meat to be marked; therefore no system of Meat Marking has been adopted.

Public Slaughter-houses.—The Public Slaughterhouses were opened in the year 1868 and from time to time have been brought up to date. They are under the control of the Health Committee. They consist of two slaughterhouses for beasts with over-head running rails; one slaughterhouse for Sheep, and one for Pigs. There are two well-constructed Meat Stores and good lairage accommodation.

Mr. Ralph Taylor (Chief Sanitary Inspector), attends the Slaughterhouses each morning, and all meat and internal organs are inspected before removal.

As will be seen from the following return, the use of the Public Slaughterhouses continues to increase.

To March 31st

1922 1923 1924 1925 1926

Beasts	781	938	1,142	1,486	1,787
Sheep ...	3,479	4,078	4,608	5,741	7,154
Calves ...	359	726	649	789	895
Pigs ...	2,707	2,989	3,057	3,967	3,365

Total ... 7,326 8,731 9,456 11,983 13,201

Amounts received for	£	£	£	£	£
Slaughtering ...	258	313	336	427	451

Private Slaughter-houses.—The one Licensed and 24 Registered Private Slaughterhouses in use in the City are situated as follows:—

12 in The Shambles; 2 in Sidbury, Droitwich Road, Lowesmoor; and 1 in Astwood Road, Hylton Road, Friar Street, Hood Street, Ombersley Road, St. John's, The Tything and Wylds Lane Fripp.

To facilitate the work of inspection, the City has been divided into three districts; the Chief Sanitary Inspector having 16 Slaughterhouses, Mr. P. L. Parsons 5; and Mr. M. C. Cripps, 4. These Inspectors are fully qualified, as they each hold the Certificate of The Royal Sanitary Institute as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

All the Slaughterhouses are visited at least once a week when slaughtering is in progress, and the meat killed there is inspected as far as possible.

The Bye-laws relating to periodical limewashing of the walls, removal of refuse etc., have been fairly well carried out.

The following tabular form is required by the Ministry of Health, viz.:—

	In 1920.	In Jan. 1925.	In Dec. 1925
Registered	32.	24	24
Licensed	—	1	1
Total	32.	25	25

Seven Registered Slaughterhouses which have not been used for some years have been written off the Register:

1	1	1	1	1	1
421	427	332	313	252	...

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—The Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922 provides that two Registers shall be kept: one of Retail Purveyors of Milk, and the other of all other persons registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885.

On the Register of Retail Purveyors of Milk, at the end of 1925 there were 91 names. Two were added during the year, and 5 struck off. Three of these Retail Purveyors have cowsheds in the City and 25 have their premises outside the City.

There are, on the second Register, two names of producers who have farms in the City but do not retail the milk.

In two instances registration of the dairy was refused on account of unsuitable premises.

The whole of the Dairy premises have been visited as occasion required, and the regulations with regard to cleanliness of premises and of milk utensils have been enforced.

One Cowshed at Hallow Road has been given up, and the following Cowsheds remain in the City, viz. :—

Blanquette Street.	Mr. L. Gwillam.
Moat Farm, Astwood Road ...	Mr. E. Farmer.
New Road	Mr. F. Hunt.
Newtown Road (Ronkswood)	Mr. Jeffries.
Tolladine Road	Mr. C. Depper.

Food.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—The total number of samples submitted to the Analyst was 174. Of these, 94 were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and 80 were Test Samples.

Of the 94 Samples taken under the Act, 93 were certified to be genuine and 1 adulterated; and of the Test Samples, 76 were certified to be genuine and 4 adulterated.

	1922		1923		1924		1925	
	For- mal	In- formal	For- mal	In- formal	For- mal	In- formal	For- mal	In- formal
Analyses ...	100	53	88	69	80	82	94	80
Adulterated ...	7	5	3	3	2	—	1	4
Adulterated per cent ...	7.0	9.4	3.4	4.03	2.5	—	1.06	5.0
Amount of Fines and Costs	£16 0 0	0 0	£7 0 0	0 0	£5 0 0	0 0	Nil.	

The adulterated Samples consisted of 2 Creams and 3 Apples. The latter contained Arsenic in very minute quantities, viz.:— $1/140$, $1/2240$, $1/3000$ grains per lb. of Apples. The Medical Officer of Health wrote to the Press drawing the attention of the Public to the matter.

With regard to the adulterated samples of Cream, the Vendor was cautioned by your Health Committee.

Milk.—The 49 samples of Milk which were taken under the Act, proved to be genuine, giving an average for all the samples of:—Fat 3.65%, Non-fatty Solids 8.75%, as compared with the presumptive standard of the Ministry of Agriculture of:—Fat 3.0%, Non-fatty Solids 8.5%. This is very satisfactory, especially when it is remembered that each sample was purchased as it was being delivered to a customer.

Two samples of Milk were examined for Tuberculosis, with negative results.

The Tuberculosis Order of 1925 is enforced by the Markets Committee; but the Chief Sanitary Inspector attends the Cattle Market every week with a view to detecting any diseased animals, and he has, on many occasions, been the means of getting suspicious animals slaughtered under his supervision. In the event of the animal being consigned to another District, he has immediately communicated with the Inspector of that District.

Condensed Milk.—11 Samples of Condensed Milk were submitted for analysis, and in each case the Samples taken conformed to the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations 1923, and were properly labelled.

Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923.

This Order came into force on July 1st, 1923, but up to the end of 1924 no Purveyor of Milk has made an application for any licence under this Order. This is a matter for much regret. Can it be that the public, especially the enlightened part of it, are content with the present conditions of their milk supply?

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

1. Milk; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream:—

	(a) No. of Samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) No. in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk ...	51	—
Cream ...	7	2

The Vendor was cautioned.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream:—

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservative were correct:—

(1) Correct statements made ... 6

(2) Statements incorrect... —

6

(b) Determinations of milk fat in Cream sold as Preserved cream:—

(1) Above 35 per cent ... 6

(2) Below 35 per cent ... —

6

(c) In one case, the label "Not suitable for Infants or Invalids" was affixed over the mouth of receptacle.

The Vendor was cautioned.

A test sample of Sterilized Cream contained 36.7% of Fat. A label on the receptacle in which the Cream was sold, stated that it contained about 45 per cent of Butter Fat. There is no recognized standard of quality for Cream, so it was difficult to say that an offence had been committed.

Unsound Food.—During the year the following food has been destroyed as being diseased or unwholesome, viz.:—

(d) **TUBERCULOSIS.**

Cattle.

13 carcasses and organs.

35 heads and tongues.

21 all organs.

36 lungs.

5 livers.

Rat Campaign.—The result of the Rat Campaign during 1925 was more than justified the payment of the premium of \$4. per rat which your Committee decided to pay for rats killed in the City and brought to the Health Office. The small reward has proved a great incentive to the City of this year.

OTHER DISEASES.

Pigs. 7 carcasses and organs.
28 heads and organs.
19 heads.
9 all organs.

Cattle. 21 carcasses and organs.
9 heads and tongues.
9 all organs.

Sheep. 10 lungs, 74 livers, 8 tripes.
9 carcasses and organs.
63 livers.
10 lungs.

Goat. 2 carcasses and organs.

Pigs. 19 carcasses and organs.
26 all organs.

Calves. 3 carcasses and organs.
2 organs.

Frozen Meat. 110 lbs.

Meat. 526 lbs.

Ham & Bacon. 478 lbs.

Fish. 631 lbs.

Potatoes. 13 cwts.

Tomatoes. 338 lbs.

Oranges. 5 boxes.

Grapes. 180 lbs.

Various tins of Fruit, Fish, Condensed Milk, etc.
and in good order.

The total weight of food condemned during the year was :—

12 tons, 6 cwts. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. All the food was voluntarily surrendered by the respective owners.

Rat Campaign.—The result of the Rat Campaign carried out during 1925 has more than justified the payment of the premium of 4d. per rat which your Committee decided to pay for rats killed in the City and brought to the Health Office. The small reward has proved a great incentive to the public to take its share in helping to rid the City of this pest, and has resulted in a total of 3,905 rats being killed during the year 1925.

Since our Rat Campaign commenced in 1919 when your Committee decided to pay a small premium for rats killed in the City and brought to the Health Office, a total of 13,333 rats have thus been destroyed. This is a most gratifying result when one considers the alarming breeding and destructive powers of these rodents.

Special inspections have been made of rat-infested premises, and where it has been found that faulty drains are the direct cause of rats working from the sewers, immediate steps have been taken to have such drains reconstructed.

Flooded Areas.—At the beginning of January, 1925, in consequence of the rapid rise of the River Severn due to abnormal rains and the setting in of the thaw, 109 houses situated in the low-lying portions of the City were invaded by flood water.

Immediate steps were taken to deal with the position. Means of access were provided to the houses and paths thereto by the laying of planks; disinfectants were freely supplied to the houses in the flooded areas, and steps were taken to see that the sanitary conveniences which could be used were kept clean and in good order.

After the flood had subsided, the cellars were pumped out, and the houses and courts were cleansed and disinfected.

On the instructions of the Health Committee, the occupiers of the 100 houses were supplied with 2 cwts. of coal each with a view to helping them to dry the damp rooms.

It is very gratifying to report that owing to the prompt and thorough action taken in dealing with the flood emergency, no outbreak of disease nor injury to health were reported from the flooded areas.

Infectious Diseases, their Prevalence and Control.

Smallpox.—No case was notified during the year.

The Smallpox Hospital which is situated outside the City near the Tolladine Road is kept in good order and ready for the reception of patients at very short notice.

Scarlet Fever.—The epidemic which occurred during the last quarter of 1924 continued during the first two months of 1925. The type of disease with very few exceptions was very mild.

A total of 169 cases were notified of which 17 were "Secondary cases" and one "return case." Of these cases 147 were removed to Newtown, i.e., 87%.

There was one death only, a boy of 10 who died at home after 6 days illness.

Diphtheria.—During the year 53 persons were notified as having this disease and of these one death occurred, a child of

3 who was tracheotomized at the General Infirmary but died a few hours after. Another death was caused by diphtheria, the disease being discovered at a post mortem examination ordered by the City Coroner.

Of the 53 notified cases 47 were removed to Hospital, i.e., 88.6%.

An outbreak occurred in a small mixed residential School in the month of November and 14 cases were notified, 11 among the children in residence and 3 among day pupils. The cases were all of a mild type and the patients made good recoveries.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.—Four persons were notified, with two deaths. Three of the patients were nursed at home, the other had been admitted to the wards of the General Infirmary before his disease was diagnosed and was removed to Newtown Hospital for convalescence.

One of the patients came to his home only for week ends, another slept in the City and worked on a farm outside, where he drank water from a polluted spring in a field.

It is always difficult to find the cause for an isolated case of Typhoid Fever. The home surroundings of these patients were good.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.—A girl aged 13 was certified as suffering from this disease. She was admitted to Newtown Hospital at once. Examination of the cerebrospinal Fluid was made but no organisms were detected. After apparent recovery the patient at the end of six weeks' illness died.

YEAR	SCARLET FEVER		DIPHTHERIA		TYPHOID FEVER		PUERPERAL, FEVER		OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM		ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS		CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER		ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA	
	Noti- fied	Deaths	Noti- fied	Deaths	Noti- fied	Deaths	Noti- fied	Deaths	Noti- fied	Eyesight Impaired	Noti- fied	Deaths	Noti- fied	Deaths	Noti- fied	Deaths
1915	82	1	74	2	6	2	4	1	17	—	—	—	4	3	—	31
1916	50	—	35	2	7	—	2	1	11	—	3	—	2	1	—	—
1917	31	1	57	3	—	1	2	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918	26	2	60	3	1	1	1	—	11	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
1919	26	—	97	5	4	—	5	—	20	1	—	—	1	1	2	1
1920	74	—	112	5	5	2	3	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1921	56	—	107	1	4	1	4	2	9	—	1	—	—	6	3	—
1922	115	—	54	3	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923	69	—	40	—	6	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	2	1	—
1924	238	1	25	1	6	2	2	—	10	—	4	—	—	5	1	—
Totals	767	5	641	25	41	9	23	5	128	3	9	1	7	5	16	6

The Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, etc.) Regulations, 1918.—During the year 125 persons were notified as suffering from some form of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 32 of these persons died.

The following Table gives the grouping in age periods and the deaths in each group.

		In the years 1903-1907 and during the first quarter of 1908					Total	
		Under 1 year	1 to 5 yrs.	5 to 25 yrs.	25 to 45 yrs.	45 to 65 yrs.	65 yrs.	
Males	...	7	19	12	9	8	14	69
Deaths...	...	1	1	2	4	8	16	
Females	...	2	14	14	6	7	13	56
Deaths...	...	1	1	1	3	10	16	

The disease occurred as to two-thirds of the cases during the first and 4th quarters of the year and 23 of the deaths were in those quarters.

A visit is made to the houses of each of the persons notified and a Schedule is filled in of the condition of the house and the composition of the family.

The great need is caring for the children who are attacked by this disease in a Convalescent Home. The lungs are damaged by the illness and thereby rendered more liable to be successfully attacked by the Tubercle Bacillus. A large proportion of the children who are notified as Tuberculosis, and who are suspected of being so, date their bad health from an attack of pneumonia many months previously. If these children had had the advantage of a month in the Country or at a Convalescent Home the lungs would probably have cleared up and the child have been restored to good health.

During the last 5 years the cases notified and the deaths occurring among these cases were as follows.

Other Joints and Bones...	2	3	...	...	...
Hip	2	...	...	...	...
Spine	4	2	...	...	...

Regulation (etc.) Malaria, Public Health, etc. Cases notified Deaths.

1921	46	151
1922	85	22
1923	98	16
1924	145	33
1925	125	32

In the years 1923-1924 and during the first quarter of 1925 there were extensive epidemics of Influenza which account for the large proportion of deaths to cases during those years.

Tuberculosis.—There were 109 primary notifications of Tuberculosis received during the year. Of these 75 were of disease of the lungs and 34 disease of other organs. In addition, 5 persons, 3 pulmonary and 2 nonpulmonary, came to reside in the City from other districts.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Of the 75 persons notified 41 were males and 34 females. Of these 11 males and 6 females died before the end of the year. Five of the patients died within a week of the date of notification, 8 others within a month, and 4 more within 6 months. This shows that the disease was advanced at the date of notification, and that any chance of arresting it was small.

The ages of the persons notified and the deaths occurring in each age group are set out in the Table on page 35.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The 34 persons had tubercular disease of the following parts of the body.

	Under 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Cases.	Deaths.
Glands	6	4	10	—
Meninges Brain	6	1	7	7
Abdomen	4	1	5	1
Spine	1	2	3	—
Hip	3	2	5	—
Other Joints and Bones	2	2	4	—

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Non-pulmonary cases

Summary of Notifications for the year 1925.

Age periods:	No. of Notifications on Form "A."											Total Notifications on Form "A."	No. of Notifications on Form "B."			Total Notifications on Form "B."	No. of Notifications on Form "C."	
	Primary Notifications.												Under Notifications.	Total.	Poor Law Institutions.		Sanatoria.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up							Total
Pulmonary, non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Males	...	5	8	4	2	5	6	8	2	1	41	43	...	...	...	...	32
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	3	3	6	6	8	6	1	...	...	34	36	...	...	...	...	38
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	14	14	...	...	...	...	14
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	2	5	4	2	...	2	...	1	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	21
Deaths	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The deaths occurred during the year 1925.

All the patients having joint or bone disease had treatment in the Wards of the General Infirmary, and 10 of them were admitted subsequently to Newtown Hospital for prolonged open air treatment.

The Committee of the General Infirmary during 1923 established an Orthopaedic Clinic and appointed Mr. Norman Duggan Honorary Surgeon. The City Council on May 6th, 1924, appointed Mr. Duggan Surgeon at Newtown Hospital to be in charge of the patients admitted there suffering from tuberculosis disease of the bones or joints. This arrangement has been very satisfactory and highly beneficial for the patients, who are in the care of one man from the commencement of treatment. After discharge from Newtown, the patients continue attendance at the out-patient Orthopaedic Clinic at the General Infirmary.

The City Council has approved of a new building at Newtown Hospital in which treatment by the Ultra Violet Rays could be given and the plaster work for splints could be done. The Ministry of Health has not yet sanctioned a loan for this very desirable addition to the present accommodation.

This table gives the figures of the 6 years 1920-1925.

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males	Females	Deaths. Registered during the year	Males	Females	Deaths. Registered during the year.
1920	37	30	48	13	16	5
1921	50	43	44	13	12	4
1922	44	47	46	12	10	11
1923	29	39	47	20	14	8
1924	39	42	41	13	16	7
Average of the 5 years	39.8	40.2	45.2	14.2	13.6	7
1925	41	34	47	14	20	14

Of the non-pulmonary notifications, 30 per cent were of glands of the neck. Of the 35 deaths from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis during the 6 years 1920-1925, 27 were due to meningitis, the disease attacking the covering of the brain. This is in nearly all cases fatal.

Comparison can be made of the mortality of Tuberculosis per million in England and Wales, the County Boroughs, and Worcester, during the years 1923 and 1924*.

	All forms of Tuberculosis.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
England & Wales	1062	1058	836	841
County Boroughs	1237	1242	981	991
Worcester	1143	1035	923	876

These figures shew that Worcester has less mortality per population than the aggregate of the County Boroughs, but more when compared with the whole country.

As has often been said Tuberculosis is a social disease, one that is encouraged by poverty, dirt and bad housing. Under such conditions the individual loses power to resist the attack of the disease, and there is in a majority of persons a good natural resistance. Prevention of spread of Tuberculosis largely consists in providing for the community good houses with access of light and air, good wholesome food, proper clothing, and the teaching of habits of cleanliness of body and mind.

There is another side of the question which requires consideration, and that is well put in an address given in March.

* From the Registrar General's Statistical Review for the year 1924.

1926, by Professor Adami, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool. The following extract is taken from the address as printed in The Lancet of May 19th, 1926:—

“Nevertheless the studies of the last 45 years have elicited certain indications bearing upon immunity in tuberculosis and showing that it is within the boundaries of the possible. The first of these is that, whereas careful post-mortem examination, confirmed by intradermal and other tuberculin tests, show that at least 90 per cent of the population at one time or another have been the subjects of tuberculosis, the deaths from this disease are only from about 10 per 10,000 of the population, the total death-rate from all causes being over 130 per 10,000. In other words, tuberculosis is one of the most curable of diseases and the majority of us have developed immunity. The next is that if, as happened during the war, men from the tropics, from regions where tuberculosis is practically non-existent, are brought to Europe, they rapidly succumb to tuberculosis in large numbers. This may well be interpreted as meaning that one attack of tuberculosis that has been recovered from in youth very largely protects against a later attack, an interpretation confirmed by the common observation that those suffering from lupus or from tuberculous glands rarely exhibit signs of pulmonary consumption, or put otherwise, if 90 per cent have been infected at one or other time, only 7.5 per cent of all deaths are from this disease.”

If 90 per cent of the population are thus infected in childhood and early youth, there is great necessity to do everything possible to provide good home conditions and surroundings that will enable the young to resist and overpower this disease.

Public Health Act 1925, Section 62.—The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1912 stipulated that no action should be taken by a Tuberculosis Officer which should interfere with the employment of any person suffering from Tuberculosis. This restriction was removed by The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and persons who are Tuberculous and in whose sputum Tubercle Bacilli are found (called **Open cases** of tuberculosis) are forbidden from handling milk either at the farms or in the retail trade.

Section 62 of the above Act enacts that under certain conditions a person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis may be removed to Hospital by order of a Court of Summary jurisdiction if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that

(1) The person is infectious, that is, has Tubercle Bacilli in the sputum.

(2) That the lodging or accommodation provided by that person is such that proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection cannot be taken or that such precautions are not being taken.

(3) That serious risk of infection is thereby caused to other persons.

(4) That a suitable hospital is available to receive that person.

This Section will be useful in a few instances where ignorant patients behave carelessly in their homes. Such patients have occasionally been difficult to deal with and have refused Hospital treatment.

There has been given to many Towns similar powers in local Acts of Parliament. Enquiry has been made from some

TABLE I.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME⁴¹

(12) of these towns and the replies agreed that the powers given were very useful in exceptional cases, but in very few instances has it been necessary to bring any person before a court with a view to compulsory removal to Hospital.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary.—There are 3 Clinics a week held, two in the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday, and one on Friday evening at 7.30 for those patients who are at work during the day.

The number of persons seen was 311, including 116 under 15 years of age. Twenty-seven of these patients were ex-service men. These persons made 767 attendances. There were 58 contacts seen and examined, 41 of these being under 15 years of age.

The Council expended £42 during the year in providing nourishment to maintain the strength of patients discharged from Institutions until such times as they could again work.

The Tuberculosis Nurse gives her whole time and assiduously visits the homes of the patients to see that due care is being taken to prevent the spread of infection.

The Ministry of Health has requested that the following Tables I, II, III, should be prepared and added to this year's reports. The facts here recorded were all in the personal Record of the patients, but no Dispensary Register had been kept. The work necessary to make the Register could not be done by my Clerk and extra assistance was necessary for 7 weeks.

As the compilation of the Dispensary Register was not begun until the beginning of 1926, Table I could not be completed as regards Sections C & D.

TABLE I.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1925.									
		Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary		Total	
Diagnosis		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):									
(a) Definitely tuberculous		20	18	—	2	2	6	22	24
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous		—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10
(c) Non-tuberculous		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:									
(a) Definitely tuberculous		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
(c) Non-tuberculous		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:									
(a) Cured		Particulars not available. Dispensary Register not complied in form required by Ministry of Health until March, 1926.							
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)									
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st:									
(a) Diagnosis completed									
(b) Diagnosis not completed									

1.	Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	207
2.	Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	5
3.	Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	4
4.	Died during the year	61
5.	Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	20
6.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	767
7.	Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision	116
8.	Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for	
	(a) "Light" treatment	-
	(b) Other special forms of treatment	-
9.	Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	18
10.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
	(a) At Homes of Applicants	-
	(b) Otherwise	12

11.	Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes	7
12.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Nurse to Homes for Dispensary purposes	2,979
13.	Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	223 8
14.	Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	102
15.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	79
16.	Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:—	
	(a) Form G.P. 17	11
	(b) Form G.P. 36	65
	Number of attendances at General Hospitals or other institutions approved for the purpose of patients for (a) "Light" treatment (b) Other special forms of treatment	
	Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dis- pensary	
	Number of consultations with medical practition- ers:—	
	(a) At Homes of Applicants	
	(b) Otherwise	

TABLE III.
TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.
RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT* AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DURING THE YEAR 1925

Duration of Residential Treatment in Institution	Condition at time of admission		Classification on admission
	Under 3 months	3-6 months	
0-12 months			

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1925

Observation	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Total
	"Sanatorium" Beds	"Hospital" Beds	Diseases of Bones & Joints	Other Conditions	
Adult Males	14	13	—	—	17
Adult Females	4	12	—	—	16
Children under 15	—	9	—	—	9
Total	8	34	—	—	42

(B) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1925

			In Institu- tions on Jan. 1		Admitted during the year		Discharged during the year		Died in the Institu- tions		In Institu- tions on Dec. 31	
Number of Patients	Adts.	M.	14		35	34	7		8			
		F.	10		42	33	5		14			
	Chil.	M.	4		8	7	—		5			
		F.	4		7	7	—		4			
Number of Obser- vation Cases	Adts.	M.	—		—	—	—		—			
		F.	1		—	—	—		—			
	Chil.	M.	—		2	2	—		—			
		F.	1		1	2	—		—			
Total			34		95	98	12		31			

* It should be borne in mind that the definition of "patient" do include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.

TABLE III.
TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS* AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DISCHARGED FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1911

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in Institution										
		Under 3 months		3-6 months		6-12 months		More than 12 months				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent ...	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Improved ...	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		No material improvement	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Died in Institution ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Class T.B. + Group 1	Quiescent ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Improved ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		No material improvement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Died in Institution ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Class T.B. + Group 2	Quiescent ...	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
		Improved ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		No material improvement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Died in Institution ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class T.B. + Group 3	Quiescent ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Improved ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	No material improvement	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	
	Died in Institution ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones & Joints	Quiescent or Arrested	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Improved ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		No material improvement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Died in Institution ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Abdominal	Quiescent or Arrested	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Improved ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		No material improvement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Died in Institution ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Other Organs	Quiescent or Arrested	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Improved ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		No material improvement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Died in Institution ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peripheral Glands	Quiescent or Arrested	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Improved ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	No material improvement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Died in Institution ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Observation for purpose of diagnosis.	Tuberculous ...	Under 1 week	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Non-tuberculous ...	1-2 weeks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Doubtful ...	2-4 weeks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		More than 4 weeks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* It should be borne in mind that the definition of "patient" does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.

ENT OF
ARGED
925.

n the

than
onths

ch.

- 6

- 11

- 5

- 2

- 1

- -

- -

- -

- 12

- 2

- 2

- -

- 1

- 14

- 7

I 3

2 5

- 1

- -

- -

- -

- -

- -

- -

- -

- 2

- -

- -

lan
is

- -

I 2

2 2

- -

ot
en

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

Knightwick Sanatorium.—The City Council reserve the use of 8 beds at this Institution, 4 for men and 4 for women.

Six beds were occupied on January 1st, 1925, four by men and 2 by women, and during the year 25 persons were admitted, 13 men and 12 women. Two of the men, and one woman died in the Institution.

Newtown Hospital.—The open-air Wards and 5 shelters contain 34 beds, 13 for men, 14 for women, and 7 for children.

The admissions and discharges during the year are as follows:—

		Men.	Women.	Children.
In residence on Jan.				
1st, 1925		11	9	8
Admitted during the				
year		23	30	18
Discharged during the				
year		23	39	26
Died during the year		4	4	18
In residence Dec. 31st,				
1925		7	10	8

Of the patients treated at Newtown, during the year, there were 18 surgical cases under the care of Dr. Duggan, namely, spinal cases 7, hip 8, and 3 of other joints. One spinal case who came under treatment when in an advanced state died of generalized tuberculosis.

The Dental Surgeon treated 18 patients who required extractions and fillings, 8 of whom were given anaesthetics. Complete dentures were provided in 2 cases.

The Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations 1916.

The Clinics are held twice weekly at the General Infirmary on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and beds are available for patients who need them.

The following information of the work during the year 1925 has been sent the Ministry of Health by the Medical Officer of the treatment Centre.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Venereal.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Persons under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1925 ...	18	46	65	3	3	3	86	52
New Patients during 1925 ...	20	18	46	3	18	9	84	30
	38	64	111	6	21	12	171	82
Persons who ceased to attend before completion of treatment ...	17	22	24	1	...	...	...	...
Transferred to other Centres ...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Persons discharged ...	4	2	33	2	...	...	...	...
Under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1925 ...	17	37	49	3	2	2	...	...
Out-patient attendances—								
At Medical Clinics ...	353	318	495	113	68	31	916	457
For intermediate treatment ...	...	...	1379	...	...	...	1379	...
Aggregate number of In-patient days ...	44	172	126	11	41	18	213	...

Of the 38 new patients who applied during the year for treatment for Syphilis, 21 were residents in Worcester; of the 49 suffering from Gonorrhoea, 29 resided in the City.

The total cost of the Treatment Centre for the year was £883. The amount payable by the City was £530, of which the Ministry of Health contributes 75 per cent.

The Bacteriological and pathological Examinations are made in Birmingham. The specimens sent during the year numbered 150, of which 117 were sent from the Treatment Centre, and 33 by Medical Practitioners. The cost of this work amounted to £35 6s. 6d.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

BY DR. MARION B. ANDREWS.

Staff, Scheme of Work and Premises.—There has, I am glad to say, been no change in personnel this year. The four Health Visitors, Miss Digby, Miss Moore, Miss Steel and Miss Howard, the Clerk, Miss Bale, and the Milk Clerk, Miss Stevenson, have all worked, as they always do, unitedly and individually, with but one thought, how best to promote the good of the women and children of the City, and make 54, Lowesmoor, a real centre of friendly interest to which all may come with the certainty of receiving help if possible, but in any case consideration and advice. The enthusiasm with which the work is carried on is shown in the steady increase which our figures each year register. This year 2,372 more visits were paid to the homes, while the average attendance at the Medical Clinics

has risen from 18.6 in 1924 to 21.5, and at the Weighing Clinics from 17.7 to 19.5.

The scheme of work remains the same, with one important exception. Miss Stevenson now attends on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday *afternoons* instead of in the mornings, as well as all day on Friday, and Saturday morning. The afternoon attendance enables the mothers to obtain their milk tickets dried milk, cod liver oil and so on when attending a Clinic, instead of having to make a second journey. It permits also of more accurate control of this important but easily abused function of our work. If Miss Stevenson is in doubt she can refer the case directly to a Health Visitor or, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, to myself, and the grant can be stopped, increased or changed there and then. Moreover any woman endeavouring to shirk having the baby weighed—an essential condition where milk etc. is granted—can be offered the choice of obeying directions or going without the milk. Formerly any such proceeding inflicted *two extra* journeys on the mother, for if food was withheld she had to bring the baby to the next Clinic, and then return the following morning for her supply, and the inclination was to issue the tickets on a promise to carry out directions, not always too strictly kept.

Our premises remain also the same, and the increase in attendance at the Clinics with the altered milk issue arrangements, has caused a very unhygienic state of congestion, at least, on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons. But crippled as we are by want of room, we have one most important advantage, and that is the site. It is in probably the most easily accessible situation in the city, and experience has now shown that women will come to it readily from all districts, even in preference to rooms which might at first sight seem more convenient as being nearer to their own homes.

CARE OF THE MOTHER.

(I) *Ante-natal Care and Nutrition.*—A reference to the Tables shows that 120 expectant mothers attended my Clinics, the total visits made either before or after confinement being 462 against 448 in 1924. The Health Visitors saw and advised 254 expectant mothers in their own homes, paying them 786 visits against 655 visits last year.

Dinners of the same excellent quality and quantity were again provided by the Infant Health Society under the management of Mrs. Duncan, to whom our best thanks are due. From 20 to 25 women came daily, stretching our accommodation to the utmost, but only where illness prevents the mother coming out do we allow the dinners to be taken home.

A comparison of the figures for the past five years shows the interesting fact that while the number of dinners supplied has increased the cost has steadily decreased.

Year.	Number of Dinners.	Cost.		
		£.	s.	d.
1921	4,907	372	14	6
1922	4,107	253	8	9
1923	6,508	236	17	8
1924	6,713	229	16	11
1925	6,937	228	18	8

This is of course chiefly due to the decrease in the price of food, the Infant Health Society charging us only the net cost.

But it is also partly due to the excellent and economical management of the cooks, Mrs. Green and Mrs. Preece, which we endeavour to assist by keeping the number in attendance as regular as possible, and notifying at once any change. In this way there is practically no food cooked to waste.

Dental Clinic.—Here again we have had an increase of work, 40 women—25 new cases and 14 old cases—and 10 children, having been treated, against 32 women and 5 children in 1924. The total number of visits made was 136, the number of teeth extracted 141, filled 21, treated in other ways 8. A general anaesthetic was given in 10 cases. Seven women were provided with dentures, one outstanding case from the previous year, and 6 of this year's. Of these six, two paid the whole cost themselves, amounting to £3 7s. 6d., while four paid £6 8s. 6d. towards the cost, the remainder—£5 15s. 6d. being kindly paid by the Infant Health Society. Thirteen women are still waiting for their dentures, of whom three only have as yet even begun to pay towards the cost. There is no doubt of the difficulty these women find in providing the money for their dentures, and were it not for the kindness of the Infant Health Society in coming to their aid, much of the good work done at the Clinic would be nullified.

(2) *Medical and Midwifery Services for Childbirth.* There is an increasing co-operation between the midwives and the Maternity and Child Welfare work. With one exception, the midwives prepare the way for the Health Visitors, and there is a friendly interchange of information when they meet accidentally during their district visiting. Both doctors and midwives notify us frequently of any exceptional cases of poverty or difficulty, and if possible we assist in the way they may suggest even before the eleventh day.

In the autumn the experiment was made of giving a course of six lectures to which all the Midwives practising in the City were invited. But it is also partly due to the excellent management of the cooks, Mrs. Green and Mrs. Preece, which

The lectures were given in a room kindly provided at the Guildhall on Mondays from 6.0 till 7.0 p.m. I took as my subject for four lectures, the causes and prevention of premature birth, and the care of the premature infant, with one lecture on cancer and one on venereal disease.

The attendance was encouraging beyond anything we had hoped for. Of the nine midwives in individual practice, eight attended, three of whom did not miss a lecture, three missed one lecture only, one missed two, and one only attended twice. Thirteen midwives came from the Nursing Institute. Through a misunderstanding they all missed the first lecture, but after that four put in full attendances, and the rest managed to attend two or three times each.

I was much indebted to Mr. Baker, the Head Master of St. Paul's Boys' School for sending up each week a blackboard, easel and chalk.

We have eight maternity bags which are in constant use. A fee of 1/- is charged when the bag is booked, but this is returned with 6d. bonus when the bag is brought back, if clean and complete. This has checked the losses, and the tendency to detain the bag indefinitely.

The following Table shows the claims received from doctors and midwives for payment under the Midwives' Act 1918:—

	Doctor.	Midwife.	Total.
Claims	125	28	153
Amount of Claims	£188/17/0	£27/11/6	£216/8/6
Excused all payments	55	23	78
Left City before payment	7	2	9
Paid direct to doctor	7		7
Midwives claims disallowed	3		3
To repay in full	22		22
Amount to be recovered in full payments	34		34
Amount to be recovered in part payments			£27/1/0

This left a total sum of £55 17s. 6d. to be recovered from 56 different people. Of this at the end of the year

	£	s.	d.
13 had completed payments to the amount of	12	19	0
21 had paid in part payments to the amount of	17	0	6
15 had been handed over to the City Accountant to collect sums of	13	4	6
26 still owe sums amounting in all to	22	13	6

£55 17 6

Of 31 claims left outstanding from previous years

- 5 completed payments amounting to £3 15s. 6d.,
- 26 having paid sums amounting to £3 8s. 0d. were handed over to the City Accountant to collect the remainder due of £19 19s. 0d.

(3) *Domestic Aid at the Time of Childbirth.*—Home Helps have again been supplied in necessitous cases, and this assistance is very greatly valued by the mothers. To qualify for it the *previous* baby must have been brought to the Clinic a reasonable number of times, and the mother must see me herself at least once during her pregnancy. In the case of a first child, only the second rule applies, but Home Helps are only supplied to primiparae under exceptional circumstances, as there are no other children to be looked after, and relatives are usually more interested in the event, and ready to give voluntary assistance.—It has been found quite practicable to reduce the payment in nearly all cases from 10/- a week to 5/- a week, and this has now become the rule, the larger sum only being paid if the mother is extremely ill, or there is a very large family of young children requiring care. We have thus been able to provide help in 63 cases against 45 in 1904, at a

0 1 7 5 2 ... ationary traq ni

cost of £42 16s. 0d. against £37 9s. 6d., an increase of £5 5s. 6d. only for 18 more Home Helps.

(4) *Maternity Home and Hospital Accommodation*.—The small Home started by the Worcester City and County District Nursing Association to which reference was made last year has been very successful. It has sent us 42 notifications of live births and none of still births during the year.

(5) *Homes for Unmarried Mothers*.—The Workhouse still provides the only accommodation, but there is an excellent maternity ward there, of which a number of married women have taken advantage, and of the comfort and care received they speak very highly.

CARE OF THE CHILD.

(6) *Notification of Births and Still Births*.—Of the 909 live births and 29 still births notified—

Midwives notified	780	live	and	22	still births.
Doctors	20	live	and	5	still births.
Maternity	1	live	and	1	still births.
Nurses	33	live	and	Nil	still births.
Parents	9	live	and	Nil	still births.
Master of	1	live	and	Nil	still births.
Workhouse	22	live	and	2	still births.
House Surgeon at	1	live	and	Nil	still births.
Infirmity	3	live	and	Nil	still births.
Maternity	1	live	and	Nil	still births.
Hospital	42	live	and	Nil	still births.

We received notifications of 55 deaths under one year old. This gives a death-rate of 60.5, but the corrected death rate stands at 63.6. This is a serious increase over the 50.8 rate

for 1924. That rate was however not likely to remain permanent. It is an indication of what we may hope soon permanently to attain, but not just at once. Reduction of any death rate is practically never a steady drop. There are always oscillations, but each rise is lower than the previous rise, and each fall is usually greater.

Of these 55 deaths, 19 occurred under 14 days of age, and 5 more before the end of the first month. Two of these were not visiting cases, and only two of the mothers were regular attendants at the Clinics.

Of the 31 deaths occurring after the first month, four were not visiting cases, and eleven were not attenders at the Clinics. So that of the total deaths, 49 were amongst infants of the class for whom the Centre works, and of these 49 only 18 attended the Centre, although the others were of course visited in their homes.

—live births and 29 still births notified—

Of the neo-natal deaths two occurred in grossly overcrowded houses. In one case 2 adults and 7 children were living in two rooms, although the father was in steady work and earning good money. Eight children had died previously in infancy. The mother was too over-burdened with the care of a family under such conditions to come to the Clinic, or indeed even to get out for fresh air, and a premature child which only lived 6 hours was the not unnatural result. In the other case 2 adults and 6 children were living in 3 dark and unventilated rooms, in which a premature child had small chance, though it managed to live for 7 days.

In four cases, the children were born with defective hearts, and three were affected severely with venereal disease. These were practically unsavable, as was a child injured at birth.

But six premature children—two twins, two following influenza and two haemorrhage in the mother—might presumably have been saved, as also might two for whose prematurity and death no cause could be found.

Of the deaths after the first fortnight, meningitis accounted for four, one of whom had a father, and one a mother suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs. Three died from venereal disease, one of whom comes from a family where all the children are born diseased, one is imbecile and epileptic, the father's mother and brother are also epileptic, and one of the elder children usually sleeps with the grandmother dying of cancer. In such cases as these one cannot but feel that early death is the second best remedy; the best remedy would be that the children should not be born.

Bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and gastro-enteritis accounted for the remainder. These of course are the cases where saving of life can be best effected, and it speaks volumes for our mothers, working under the conditions which we can do so little to improve, that so few of those affected actually die. A Children's Hospital, or at least a modern ward and out-patient department at the Infirmary in the hands of a specialist in children's diseases, is our most urgent need.

(7) *Home Visiting*.—As I have already pointed out there has been a very satisfactory increase in the number of visits paid on the district. Each Health Visitor paid 4,000 visits to the homes. In addition, they each hold a Weighing Clinic once a week, attend my Medical Clinic once a fortnight, and the Mothers' Class or Thrift Club also once a fortnight, so that two afternoons in each week are occupied in duties at the Centre.

(8) *Infant Welfare Centres*—

Classes for Mothers.—These have been divided this year into a class for "new" and a class for "old" mothers, so that the teaching might be better adapted to their needs. A definite programme was drawn up for each class, the Health Visitors taking it in turns to give the talk, and an examination was held and small prizes awarded for the best papers. Miss Digby continued the Thrift Club on Friday afternoons. This is a valuable aid to our women enabling them to save small sums weekly towards any special object.

The bonus for this Club and for the Maternity Bags is obtained by the proceeds from occasional Jumble Sales, and also kind gifts from sympathisers.

Weighing Clinics.—The increased attendances have been most gratifying, as in 1924 we had to report a small decrease. There can be no doubt I think that we have at last found the right arrangement for the West district, which has hitherto suffered badly by having its Clinic moved from one schoolroom to another. Now that the women can obtain their milk tickets on the same journey, and also see me if necessary, they find no difficulty in coming as far as Lowesmoor. The attendance from the Central district will naturally always be the largest, but the very great increase shown by this year's figures is proof that Miss Howard, whose first full year of work this is, has won the confidence of the women.

Medical Clinics.—In 1923 the average attendance was 16.2, in 1924 it rose to 18.6, and this year it has reached 21.5! The average would be even higher were it not that on the fourth Wednesday of each month the Clinic has to be cut short to enable me to attend the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. The lowest attendance on any one afternoon was

9, the highest 42. On 22 out of the 76 meetings the attendance was 25 or over, on 21 it was between 20 and 25.

(9) *Infant Treatment Centres, Observation Wards and Hospitals.*—Children attending the Centre received dental treatment at the School Dental Clinic. We also have special arrangements by which we can send infants and children under 5 to the Orthopaedic Clinic at the Infirmary. Nine new cases were sent this year, making 25 since the opening of the Clinic in 1924. A number of the earlier cases are still receiving treatment.

For any further treatment we have recourse to providing Dispensary, Infirmary and Eye Hospital Letters.

No medical treatment is given to either women or children at the Centre. Virol, Cod Liver Oil and Malt, and Olive Oil are supplied free or at a small cost, but as far as possible the mother is instructed to ask her own doctor's advice and approval before this is done. No prescriptions are given, but in one or two very poor cases Parrish's Syrup has been provided for a child, and certain alleviative preparations for one of the common disorders of pregnancy for a mother.

(10) *Day Nurseries: Homes for Healthy Babies.*—We have neither, but we have a number of children who are with foster mothers, attending our Clinics. We encourage them very specially, pointing out what a safeguard to themselves it is both with the children's parents or too often, unfortunately, parent—and with the Authorities.

In conclusion we have again to thank Canon and Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Duncan for individual encouragement and generous help, as well as for placing the resources of the Infant Health Society so freely at our disposal. I can add nothing

to what I said last year on this subject, except that if to give quickly is to give twice, the infant Health Society gives at least four times, and what is even more valuable from the point of view of steady work, goes on giving every year.

To Mrs. Powell, Mrs. A. Spreckley, Miss Glenney and Miss Jacomb our thanks are also again due for steady regular help with the Weighing Clinics and sale of model clothes.

Inspector Baxter of the N.S.P.C.C. has as usual proved a sympathetic and staunch friend, taking endless trouble in co-operation with us, in supervising and encouraging unsatisfactory women, and bringing to bear on them just that added touch of law and authority which we are unable to use.

The Secondary School for Girls received our special gratitude for a really magnificent gift of beautiful and useful babies' clothing.

Many other friends have sent clothes, both old and new, Hospital Letters and other gifts. They are all received and used with grateful thanks.

TABLE I.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits paid to Homes by the Health Visitors.

A.	First.	Return.	Total.
To Infants under one year	782	5,365	6,147
To Children one to five years			6,683
To Expectant Mothers	254	532	786
To Mothers after Confinement			60
Total	1,036	5,987	13,676

CLINICS HELD BY THE M. & C. W. MEDICAL OFFICERS.

		1916				1915	
		South.	North.	West.	Central.	Total	
I. Number of Meetings ...		20	18	20	18	76	
II. Attendances.							
Total Visits.							
Infants under 1 year							
First Visits	...	19	11	11	11	52	50
Return Visits	...	10	10	10	10	40	3
Total	...	29	21	21	21	92	88
Puerperal Fever							
First Visits	...	1	1	1	1	4	3
Return Visits	...	1	1	1	1	4	8
Total	...	2	2	2	2	8	11
Measles and German Measles							
First Visits	...	1	1	1	1	4	66
Return Visits	...	1	1	1	1	4	66
Total	...	2	2	2	2	8	132
Whooping Cough							
First Visits	...	1	1	1	1	4	34
Return Visits	...	1	1	1	1	4	—
Total	...	2	2	2	2	8	232
Epidemic Diarrhoea							
First Visits	...	1	1	1	1	4	—
Return Visits	...	1	1	1	1	4	—
Total	...	2	2	2	2	8	—
Polio-myelitis							
First Visits	...	1	1	1	1	4	—
Return Visits	...	1	1	1	1	4	—
Total	...	2	2	2	2	8	—
Children 1 to 5 years :							
First Visits	...	1	1	1	1	4	—
Return Visits	...	1	1	1	1	4	—
Total	...	2	2	2	2	8	—
In connection with—							
Infants Deaths	...	1	1	1	1	4	32
Still Births	...	1	1	1	1	4	26
Midwifery Fees	...	1	1	1	1	4	131
Dental Cases	...	1	1	1	1	4	33
Other Cases	...	1	1	1	1	4	1,937
Total	...	5	5	5	5	20	2,159
Post-Natal Women :							
First Visits	...	1	1	1	1	4	—
Return Visits	...	1	1	1	1	4	—
Total	...	2	2	2	2	8	—
Total Visits paid on District :—							
Group A.	...	1	1	1	1	4	13,676
Group B.	...	1	1	1	1	4	233
Group C.	...	1	1	1	1	4	2,159
Total	...	3	3	3	3	12	16,068
Total Attendances							
Children	...	1	1	1	1	4	—
Women	...	1	1	1	1	4	—
Total	...	2	2	2	2	8	—

TABLE II.
CLINICS HELD BY THE M. & C. W. MEDICAL OFFICER.

	South.	North.	West.	Central.	Total.
1. Number of Meetings ...	20	18	20	18	76
2. Attendances.					
Infants under 1 year :					
... First Visits ...	104	86	111	53	354
... Return Visits ...	84	105	119	119	427
... Total ...	188	191	230	172	781
Children 1 to 5 years :					
... First Visits ...	14	21	34	16	85
... Return Visits ...	70	46	117	65	298
... Total ...	84	67	151	81	383
Ante-Natal Women :					
... First Visits ...	25	27	43	25	120
... Return Visits ...	17	14	15	16	62
... Total ...	42	41	58	41	182
Post-Natal Women :					
... First Visits ...	5	1	3	—	9
... Return Visits ...	40	44	58	34	176
... Total ...	45	45	61	34	185
Special Women :					
... First Visits ...	4	22	11	7	44
... Return Visits ...	16	12	11	12	51
... Total ...	20	34	22	19	95
Total Attendances					
Children ...	272	258	381	253	1,164
Women ...	107	120	141	94	462
Total	379	378	522	357	1,626

TABLE III

	South.	North.	West.	Central.	Total.
3. Number who made more than one visit :					
Infants under 1 year ...	37	47	63	47	194
Children 1 to 5 years ...	17	10	28	9	64
Ante-Natal Women ...	10	10	9	13	42
Post-Natal Women ...	22	19	31	13	85
4. Average Attendance per Session :					
Children ...	13.6	14.3	19.5	14.0	15.35
Women ...	5.3	6.6	7.5	5.2	6.15
Total ...	18.9	20.9	27.0	19.2	21.50

3. Average Attendance per Session :					
Children	10	10.6	13.0	20.0	...
Women	2	3.4	2.7	4.4	...
Total	12	20.0	15.7	30.4	...
4. First Visits :					
Children	62	92	72	102	...
Expectant Mothers	4	12	8	22	...
Total	66	107	80	214	...

5. Classes for Mothers :—

Total Attendances...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Women Enrolled	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Meetings	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WEIGHING CENTRES.

		South	North	West	Central	Total
1. Number of Meetings	...	44	44	44	45	177
2. Total Visits :						
Infants under 1 year	...	353	626	464	928	2,371
Children 1-5 years	...	83	105	107	208	503
Total Children	...	436	731	571	1,136	2,874
Expectant Mothers	...	5	32	8	67	112
Other Women	...	77	120	112	130	439
Total Women	...	82	152	120	197	551
3. Average Attendance per Session :						
Children	...	10	16.6	13.0	26.0	16.4
Women	...	2	3.4	2.7	4.4	3.1
Total	...	12	20.0	15.7	30.4	19.5
4. First Visits :						
Children	...	62	92	72	192	418
Expectant Mothers	...	4	15	8	22	49
Total	...	66	107	80	214	467
5. Classes for Mothers :—						
Number of Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	24
Number of Women Enrolled	...	...	...	...	...	90
Total Attendances...	...	...	...	...	...	342

Incidence of certain Diseases occurring among Women and Children.

Puerperal Fever.—Three cases were notified during the year with one death. In two of the cases a doctor attended the patient from the beginning and both were instrumental deliveries. The third case was in the practice of a midwife who took all necessary precautions.

During the five years, 1921-25, 9 cases of puerperal fever have been notified with 3 deaths. The nett births registered during those years was 4,629. The notified cases per 1,000 births were 1.94, and the death rate per 1,000 births was .65. These figures speak well for the excellency of the work of our midwives, who attend about 85% of the confinements.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—There were 8 cases notified during the year. Six of these cases were treated at the Ophthalmic Hospital and two at home. The eyes in all cases recovered with no injury to vision.

Measles and Rubella.—There was a number of cases of measles in the months of February and March. Two deaths occurred, both between the ages of one and 5 years.

Whooping Cough was also prevalent and three deaths occurred, one under 1 year of age and two between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

Enteritis.—Eight deaths were registered as due to this disease. Seven were in infants. All the deaths except one occurred in the early Autumn.

The City and County Nursing Institution in the Tything has a Staff of Nurses and Midwives which visits the houses in most

parts of the City, and nurses the mothers and children under the direction of the Doctor. An Institution of this character is a great boon to the community. The Nurses paid nearly 2,000 visits to young children under School age during 1925, a large number of cases of pneumonia were included among the various illnesses.

This Institution in 1924 opened a small Maternity Home and during 1925 48 confinements took place there, 32 of these were the first baby born to the Mother.

In these times of overcrowding such a Home is likely to be much appreciated, and is a blessing to many a Mother.

Sanitary Administration.

Staff.—There has been no change in the staff of the Health Department.

Your Medical Officer performs the duties of a Medical Officer of Health including the visiting of the City Hospital in the Newtown Road having 50 beds for the ordinary infectious diseases, and 34 for Tuberculosis. He also does all the Tuberculosis Dispensary work.

The School Medical Officer, Dr. Marion B. Andrews, does the clinical work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, and directs the work of the Health Visitors. Details of that work are contained in Dr. Andrews' report.

There is a Chief Sanitary Inspector and three Assistant Inspectors. The Chief Inspector and one of the Assistant Inspectors hold the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspectors of Meat and other foods.

The Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations are made in the Laboratory at the Shirehall in the City.

During the year there were received from the medical practitioners 252 swabs from the nose or throat of persons suspected to have Diphtheria, or to ascertain if the infectivity of the patient had ceased. Swabs to the number of 362 were sent from patients in the City Hospital.

Specimens of sputum sent during the year numbered 223, 122 sent by medical men and 101 by the Tuberculosis Officer from the Dispensary or from patients in Newtown Hospital.

There were also specimens of blood, urine and faeces examined from patients suspected of or having Typhoid Fever.

The cost of these examinations for the year was £103 11s. 0d.

Housing.

The City Surveyor has kindly given me the following information concerning the building of new houses during the five years 1921-1925.

Houses built in	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total
By the Council ...	38	111	—	66	110	325
By private Enterprise ...	9	4	24	37	77	151

In addition, there were in course of construction in January, 1926, 215 houses, 160 being Council houses.

By the middle of 1926, 691 houses will have been built and occupied.

But there is still a continued demand for houses and the Sanitary Inspectors are bringing cases of gross overcrowding to the notice of the Health Committee month by month.

There are still about 700 applicants for houses.

The accommodation provided by the Council at "The Castle," and in "The Flats" in Newtown Road is fully occupied and much appreciated especially as the rent charged is within the means of the occupants.

The following Statistics are asked for by the Ministry of Health :—

Number of new houses erected and occupied during the year :—

(a) Total	187
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme...	110

I. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection—

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 1,296

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ... 220

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 79

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation

613

2. Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers

462

3. Action under Statutory powers

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing, Town Planning Act 1925

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs

25

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—

(a) By Owners—work now being done

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close

Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied

180

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a) By Owners	155
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil.

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909:—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil.

Unhealthy Areas.—The Ministry of Health ordered a Local Inquiry respecting the Tybridge Street Area Improvement Scheme and issued an Order dated January 10th, 1925 sanctioning the Scheme subject to certain modifications set out in the order.

There were 126 persons living in the houses to be demolished and provision is now being made for them on a building site at Rowley Hill, St. John's.

The Scheme for dealing with the Unhealthy Area at the N.W. end of Dolday containing 53 houses has not yet been carried out....

TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1925 AND TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Popu- lation estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number	Rate.	of Non- residents regis- tered in the District.	of Residents not regis- tered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1000 nett births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	48,071	995	1000	20.16	699	14.09	30	31	83	83	700	14.11
1916	48,459	878	882	18.2	654	13.5	44	33	69	78.2	643	13.3
1917	49,000	771	773	15.7	692	14.1	69	54	50	64	677	13.8
1918	49,000	792	800	16.3	783	16.0	64	66	48	60	785	16.0
1919	49,000	817	815	16.6	670	13.6	62	38	50	61	646	13.1
1920	49,248	1141	1142	23.2	679	13.8	57	19	77	67	641	13.01
1921	49,160	989	993	20.1	643	13.1	65	26	60	60.4	604	12.3
1922	49,240	970	975	19.8	715	14.5	70	20	65	67	665	13.5
1923	49,860	934	931	18.5	593	11.9	68	23	53	57	548	10.9
1924	50,220	889	865	17.2	698	13.89	70	40	44	50.8	668	13.28
1925	50,230	916	865	17.2	700	13.9	85	30	55	63.6	645	12.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

